



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19th, 1901.

NUMBER 8

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, 2
RIO DE JANEIRO
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF
COAL DEPOTS AT

Las Palmas	Santos
St. Vincent, C. V.	S. Paulo
Pernambuco	Montevideo
Bahia	La Plata
Rio de Janeiro	Buenos Aires
Rosario	

Also Branch Establishments at
CARDIFF AND BARRY

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. Ltd.,
The New Zealand Shipping Company, etc.

Coal.—Large stocks kept of only the very best
descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.

Tug Boats.—At all the ports.

Cargo Lighters.—Always ready for service.

Ballast.—Can be supplied to ships.

Workshops.—Having large workshops at Rio de
Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco fitted with efficient
and modern plant, are in a position to undertake
repairs of all descriptions to ships.

Telegraphic Address, at each place: "SUNLICKER."

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

Are the sole Proprietors of the Above
Depots and Branches.

Head Office: 7, Bishop's Gardens, London, E. C.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

(formerly No. 1)

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with
please communicate with the Directress,

MISS LAVONA GLENN,
No. 115, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the
Atlantic at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend
Jouffhas Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when
she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave
her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a
most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl
said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then 'the giddi-
ness has already gone.'
A few hours after the first dose she got up and
from that time on has been free from the disease."

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built
accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same
class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomo-
tives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin
Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad
and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the con-
struction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use
on 35,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars,
besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to
fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes
for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.
For further information apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil.

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 7.

P. O. Box 342. RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMP.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.
S. B.—Special attention given to large
stamps (trade marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,
and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,
Manufacturers of Cottoleze.

P. O. Box No. 801.

CRASHLEY & Co.

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Trenchard's Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1785.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1888.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES,

WITH SPECIAL SUPERFIDES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

A. KIRTLAND MYERS, Asst. Treas.

C. RAWDON MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of
the house.

Sole Agents for

BRANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PEREIRA & Co.,

Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. RENE MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua General Comara, 17.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electricals Engine and
Importers of North American Machinery and Man-
ufactures

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. Ltd. Boilers, etc.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

Rua do Ouvidor, 55 and 57, Caixa 954

SÃO PAULO:

Rua Direita, 7, Caixa Q.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.

A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam

Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Locomotives, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effectual with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund, 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 30, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund, 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1^a de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^a de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899 £14,409,089
Authorized Capital 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

Official DirectoryU. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE
BYRAN, Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis.
SIR BROOKE BOOTHBY, Charge.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^a de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House).
C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 2 p.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Banns and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 36 Rua do Direitor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

Hotel Metropole.

British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Sabbath at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Callete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion held Sabbath at 11 a.m. Portuguese services, 8 a.m. every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7:15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Balsependy 75.

M. DICKIN, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

P. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Calixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m., 10 and 1:30 p.m. Sunday's 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUNDA TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SCRIPTURE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SKAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperial), 1st floor; W. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 14th inst. announced the death of Admiral Martin Rivadavia, minister of marine.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were 796,396.14, which exceeds 1st year's return but is less than that of 1899.

—Mr. Charles Carnegie Ross, at present British consul in Lourenço Marques, has been appointed British consul in Buenos Aires, in place of the late Mr. Alfred Grenfell.

—A large number of failures are reported from Buenos Aires, where the situation has become most critical. It is strange that the governments of these countries cannot see that maladministration is at the bottom of all this trouble.

—At Rosario a railway guard was recently arrested for stealing and \$3,000 worth of goods were found concealed at his house. An organized gang of railway thieves was then brought to light whose stealings are estimated at \$10,000.

—The entire new series of the Argentine bank-notes, some twenty million dollars, has been found so worthless (from the wearing point of view) that it will shortly be withdrawn. These notes were home-made—a specimen of Argentine national industry? The next issue, which will replace them, is to be made in Germany.—*Montevideo Times*.—Although several reports have been current to the effect that shipments of horses to South Africa, for account of the British government, would be shortly resumed, we find no reliable confirmation of same. Small numbers are going forward by occasional steamer, but they are for private account, and we hear that the venture is not a very profitable one.—*Southern Cross*, Feb. 1.—The Camara mercantil of the Central Market (Buenos Aires) has addressed a note to the vice-president of the republic, Dr. Quirino Costa, congratulating him on the reduction of the wool valuation from \$3.00 to 2.00 gold, but pointing out that the sheepskin valuation should also be similarly reduced from 22 cts. gold to 15 cts. gold for the very reasons that made the other reduction equitable and imperative.—*Southern Cross*, Feb. 1.—The Western Railway line is now complete to Colonia. The inaugural locomotive arrived there at 7:15 p.m. on Monday, with a train of seven coaches bringing the chief engineer and his staff and a number of passengers. The train was met by the local authorities with bands of music, and a crowd of residents. The local director, Dr. Horacio Garcia Lagos, and the staff were invited to dine with the prefect. A regular itinerary will now be established.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 6.—Since 1834 Uruguay has had no less than 22 sanguinary revolutions and these exclude merely partial or local ones. Now there are two more being plotted, one by the personal partisans of Dr. Herrera y Obes who has no programme but place hunting, and one by the personal partisans of Sr. Bittler y Ordoñez who has exactly the same programme as Dr. Herrera. There seems but little hope for Uruguay but a joint occupation by Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay has had but one revolution and in that no one was hurt.—*R. J. Herald*.—A decree signed by the Vice-President of the republic has ordered notice to be given to the municipal intendente of the capital that the municipality is to cease collecting the tax imposed by its ordinances on the extraction of live stock out of the municipal jurisdiction, the permits for that purpose having to bear only the national stamp of 75 cents. The decree is based on the fact that the council has imposed a tax on the sales of live stock within the municipality which is not intended for consumption and on the transit of stock when it is taken outside the municipality.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—The flour dealers should seriously and promptly take up the matter of packing in barrels. We should have the class of timber which would make good barrels, and if so, we could as well pack in barrels as in bags. Will not the class of wood must be such as will not impart a flavour to the flour, and for this reason we ask whether the poplar would not answer, or could not be so treated as to answer the purpose? If so we could easily enough meet the demand for this kind of packing, and thus meet the discrimination made by Brazil.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 6.—The question of the introduction of Argentine flour into Brazil has been decided against us, not directly but by the indirect method of putting a heavier duty on flour introduced into Brazil in bags than in barrels. The significance of this will be seen when it is considered that American flour is packed in barrels, while Argentine flour is packed in bags, so that it amounts to a discrimination in favour of the United States. The underlying motive for this preference is to be found in the fact that we put a heavy duty on sugar which Brazil could sell or send us and that the United States is the best customer Brazil has for its coffee. Our immediate remedy consists in packing flour in barrels which would be as cheap as bags if the loss from breakage and the deterioration of flour in bags be taken into consideration.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 2.**RAILROAD NOTES**

—The December traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 66,686,370 against 145,443,650 last year, showing a decrease of 78,757,280. The exchange rate was 9 1/16 d. this year, against 6 27/32 d. last; the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £2,691 this year, and £4,147 last year, a decrease of £1,456. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £43,602 against £34,938 last year, showing a gain of £8,664.

—The new S. Paulo station of the S. Paulo Railway Co. was formally inaugurated on the 11th inst. The station, locally known as the "Luz station," is unquestionably the best and most complete railway station in Brazil, and is a credit to the great railway company which constructed it. We take much pleasure in congratulating Superintendent Speers on the completion of the work, and on having so magnificent an edifice for the transaction of his company's business.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 13th says the Mogiana company has begun to pay the dividend corresponding to the last half year. A partial report says the receipts up to November last were 16,039,725,011, and the expenditures 8,214,338,223, leaving a surplus of 6,785,485,700, which should be increased to 8,500,000 by the end of December. The foreign debt of the company has been reduced to £354,200, and 2,000 contos have been carried to reserve fund. Two dividends were declared for the year—one of 6% and a final one of 14% per share.

—The automatic sale of railway tickets on the Berlin local lines during the past year has proved remarkably successful. The 192 "automatons" on the Stadt-und-Wannsee railway have disposed of over thirteen million tickets. At the Friedrichstrasse and Zoologischer Gardens station over 200,000 tickets are delivered through the "slot" every month. The railway administration would certainly require a whole regiment of officials to distribute such a quantity of tickets in the ordinary way. Besides the saving of wage-paid clerks there is also a very considerable saving of space, and a scarcely less important saving of time.—*Ex-Change*.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

Freight traffic, 1900	1899	increase
kilos.	4,876,353	5,182,267
Passengers carried,	10,337 1/2	10,549
Total receipts,	37,399,810	59,920,780
do since Jan. 1, 1894, 4,584,930	1,391,898,700	37,028,870

Freight traffic, 1900	1899	increase
kilos.	1,764,015	5,061,528
Passengers carried,	9,411	10,836
Total receipts,	36,173,860	60,269,490
do since Jan. 1, 1894, 6,609,510	1,454,183,900	37,818,440

Freight traffic, 1900	1899	increase
kilos.	5,082,031	5,095,440
Passengers carried,	10,325	10,804 1/2
Total receipts,	68,597,880	60,180,780
do since Jan. 1, 1894, 1,944,551,010	1,391,898,700	37,028,870

Freight traffic, 1900	1899	increase
kilos.	4,775,077	5,434,841
Passengers carried,	10,363 1/2	11,552
Total receipts,	62,878,100	67,101,710
do since Jan. 1, 1897, 1,595,500	1,388,180,110	36,810,000

—As very exaggerated reports are being transmitted from Rio de Janeiro respecting the hearing of certain legal proceedings against the Leopoldina Railway Company, we are authorised to publish the following statement of facts:—

The proceedings in question are brought by a disappointed litigant, and, aided by a local judge, he attempted to obtain the appointment of a nominee of his own as receiver over a large portion of the railway. This action was defeated by the company; and, pending the decision of a new lawsuit, instituted by the party, the company was itself appointed to the position. According to experience, the question will now run a course of a year or more until a final decision is obtained. The amount involved, even allowing for the exaggerations usual in such claims, is £42,000. It is common knowledge that this company has had to defend suits almost innumerable—in some cases threatening the validity of the arrangement under which the property of the old company was acquired for the present holders. Up to the present every case of importance has been gained by the company, including decisions adjudging to it two sections of the railway which were in dispute and in possession of the adverse parties. One case was decided in the court of appeal only two or three weeks ago. Recourse has been had to obstructive tactics, which serve a purpose in delaying the inevitable transfer of the property, but cannot defeat the decisions of the courts. From this statement it will appear clearly that, so far from the company being in a worse position, as might be inferred from the reports alluded to, it is now in a better position as regards litigation than at any other period in its existence.—*Financial News*, January 16.**ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS**

A few words on the superiority of,

TROPICAL**DUNLOP TYRES**

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO. LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade mark.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(CASA 108.)

BRANCH OFFICES IN SAO PAULO AND SANTOS

(CASA 50.) (CASA 135)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Sotischill
 Sohne, Frankfurt a M.

and corres-
 pondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 London,
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazari Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks
 shares, bonds, debentures every description of bank-
 ing business.

Theil Gutschow,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Poyasand.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000

Idem paid up..... " 500,000

Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Haime & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. E. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 24th October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,332 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies

LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited.

GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-
 ches
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL AND
 (PORTO)
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY
 Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods, executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**H. KILBURN SCOTT
MINING ENGINEER**

Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses

21, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI

Telegraphic Address:—MINING.

P. O. Box 634.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101.246.400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deslerto
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Huthiguer & Co

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

HAMBURG.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

UNWISE LEGISLATION.

The London *Statist* in its "Financial Notes" of January 12 advances the following con- siderations on the amendments to the budget re- lative to exchange speculation:

As our readers already know, the bill intro- duced by the Brazilian finance minister into the Chambers, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing speculation in exchange for the future, but practically taking away from the foreign banks privileges that they have en- joyed for a generation, was not passed. The reason assigned was that time failed to get the measure through. The general belief is that the finance minister entirely recognised that the measure was a mistake, that it would do great harm to the trade of Brazil, and that con- sequently he was not displeased to delay it, and ultimately drop it. But in its place it was announced that several amendments would be proposed to the budget. The full text of these amendments has now been received in this country. But they had not actually been in- troduced when the bill was dropped. The amendments appear to be ill considered, unwise, and we had almost said childish. If they were adopted, and acted upon, they will undoubtedly in- jure to the trade of the country; and it seems scarcely credible that they can have been drawn up by the responsible minister. One is tempted to suppose that he has never really intended to carry them into effect, and that he has allowed people ignorant of the real course of banking and exchange business to draft proposals for the purpose, perhaps, of frightening the foreign banks, and possibly, also, for the purpose of satisfying public opinion.

One of the proposals is that a bill of ex- change not accepted is not in the future to serve as security for a loan. The object, of course, is plain enough. The drafter of the proposal hoped to stop speculation in exchange by making it impossible for the speculator to pledge his bills in the future, except in the rare cases where they had also been accepted. But a little consideration will show that while the chance of checking speculation in such a manner is small, the probability is great that the amendment, if adopted and enforced, will do much damage to trade. Let us take an example. A bank in Brazil draws a bill, let us suppose, upon its banker in London, and the bill is handed to a customer of the drawing bank, who takes it to his own banker in Brazil and obtains a loan upon it. The lending banker knows the standing of the drawing banker, and he knows, moreover, that the banker on whom the bill is drawn in London is the regular London banker of the drawing banker in Brazil. He has perfect confidence that one would not draw except he was certain that the other would accept, and therefore does not hesitate for a moment to make an advance upon the bill. But in the future, if the amendment is adopted, the customer will not be able to borrow upon such a bill. The bill cannot be accepted until it is received in Lon- don, and when it gets to London it is entirely out of the reach of the intending borrower in Brazil.

A second proposed amendment is that banks and firms shall not deal in their own bills of exchange. Here, again, the object is evi- dent—to stop speculation in exchange. Probably the drafter of the amendment thinks that those who deal in exchange are enabled to speculate largely in it by buying their own bills. How- ever that may be, it is obvious that the practical effect of the proposed amendment—supposing it to be adopted and enforced—would be injurious to bankers and to their customers. A man, let us suppose, owes £1,000 to a banker in Brazil. Now he is free to pay the debt either in money or in a bill of the bank. He may hold, actually in his pos- session, a bill drawn by the bank to which the money is due, and it may be by far the most convenient way for him to repay his debt. But if the proposed amendment is adopted he will be forbidden to do so. He will have in some way or other to get the cash and to pay the bank; and then he will have to get repay- ment from the bank on the very bill which he

holds, which the bank would willingly accept, but which the law forbids him to tender in payment. Obviously it is an unwise proposal; and it is extremely doubtful whether it would have the slightest effect upon speculation in exchange, supposing it were absolutely in force to-morrow.

A third proposed amendment is that a bill of exchange shall not be assigned for 10 days after it is issued. Here again, of course, the object is to restrict speculation in exchange by preventing dealings in bills of exchange. But the practical result would be to hamper trade in a very serious way. Suppose, for example, a merchant intending to export coffee to London from Santos, let us say, draws a bill upon London and sells it to a bank, contracting to deliver the bill on a day named. The merchant learns, perhaps only a day or two before the bill is to be handed over, that for some reason or other the shipment of his coffee is delayed. Hitherto he could go to the banker to whom he had sold his own bill and explain to him the reason he could not fulfil his engagement, offering instead either a bank bill or other approved bill. And, as a matter of course, the offer would be accepted. If this proposed amendment were adopted and en- forced, that way out of the difficulty, so far, at least, as a bank bill is concerned, would not be open to him, except in the rare case in which he happened to have had a bank bill in his possession for 10 days. Under our hypo- thesis he learns a day or two before he is bound to deliver his bill that he will not be in a position to do so. Therefore he has only a day or two to obtain some other bill to take its place. And if the amendment is adopted, he obviously cannot in future buy a bank bill, because that could not be delivered for 10 days after wards.

There are some indications that the finance minister has become persuaded that the pro- posed amendments to the budget are nearly as ill-suited for the purpose of stopping specula- tion in exchange, and as likely to injure gen- eral business, as the original bill introduced, and that therefore he is looking about for an excuse for dropping the whole matter. One of these indications is that several newspapers in Brazil, which at first were enthusiastic in support of the measures directed against deal- ers in exchange, have now turned round and are strongly condemning the whole proceeding. As those newspapers are believed to have very close and intimate relations with the minister of finance, it is assumed that they would not take the present tone if they had not got the cue. In fact, the inference drawn is that the minister desires to see all these proposals con- demned by the press, or, at all events, by the press that he can influence, for the purpose of being able to say the public has run counter to his policy, and that therefore he drops it—not of course, that he himself is persuaded that he has made a mistake, but because as a constitutional minister in a republic he is bound to pay a respect to public opinion. Whether the argument be true or not will soon be seen. But it certainly is desirable that the policy embarked upon should be dropped once for all. The minister has done exceedingly well. The president of the republic has earned golden opinions from all sorts of persons. And it is altogether out of keeping with the general policy of the administration to promote legislation which seems to be ill- directed against special interests, and not for high national purposes.

HISTORY hardly shows greater failures in statesmanship than have occurred in almost every instance in the conduct of the political affairs of the South American republics. We regret this, owing to the part this country had in bringing them into existence. Nearly every one of them has fallen into the hands of rogues of political adventurers, who have taken the opportunity of feathering their nests before being driven away by revolution, to be in turn succeeded by similar cliques. When these ventures have thus filled their purses, they emigrate to Paris, in which city there is nearly always a considerable number of ex-presidents retired from business. The French like them, because generally they have money to spend. The Brazilian empire was the last respectable state to fall, and although only a few years have passed since Dom Pedro, the emperor, was sent into exile, Brazil has had both peaceful and sanguinary revolutions to such an extent as to make a respectable catalogue. Its present rulers are assiduously engaged in so manipulating its commercial policy as to inflict the maximum of mischief upon its interests, and to extract the maximum of taxes from its resources. We have good reason to think that the best and most intelligent of its population would gladly welcome the return of such times as they had under the rule of their late astro nomer emperor.—*Textile Mercury*.

We may dismiss this topic with the remark that the misgovernment of the vast continent of South America, with its unexplored but un- questionably vast resources, is a loss to mankind all over the world. It cannot and will not be allowed to continue. The rapid progress of other nations, both in Europe and America, with their expanding necessities, forbids it. The political expansion of the United States also forbids it; and we venture to predict that before the new century upon which we have just entered expires, the great nation to the north of the Caribbean Sea will be prepared to make, or will have already made, a conquest of a large portion of it. This would be no misfortune to anybody, and we cannot ex- press any anticipations of regret.—*Textile Mercury*, Manchester.

COFFEE NOTES

—A São Paulo telegram of the 12th says a report is current that the Paulista company intends to reduce its freight rates on coffee.

—The board of directors of the Centro Commercial has asked the government to establish a coffee bourse empowered to monopolize the whole coffee business of Brazil. The board acknowledges that the government has no constitutional right to do this, but the measure, it asserts, is necessary for saving the country from ruin. The demand for despotic and unconstitutional experiments as a remedy for the evils from which the country is suffering is, unfortunately, a characteristic symptom of the present state of public feeling in Brazil. This symptom, which is one of the consequences of misrule, is, it must be confessed, far from reassuring to those who wish well to the country.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The sailing of the *Wordsworth* for New York is announced for the 21st.

—H. M. S. *Rapit* left yesterday for the Falklands. H. M. S. *Sappho* has returned from Buenos Aires. The U. S. S. *Chicago* and *Atlanta* left yesterday for a cruise to Bahia Blanca. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 6.

—It is said that there is insufficient water alongside the Mauá pier for the Petropolis steamers, and that extensive dredging will have to be done. The Petropolis boat was stuck in the mud for an hour some days ago.

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Estate of John Arthur Bramley-Moore deceased 1898 B. 555. The Creditors of the said John Arthur Bramley-Moore late of May Bank Alghurth in the County of Lancashire, England, and who was at the time of his death a partner in the firm of John Moore & Co. of Rio de Janeiro in the Republic of Brazil and who died on the 10th day of July 1898 are on or before the 15th day of July 1901 to send in to Philip Frederic Garrett of Royal Insurance Buildings North John Street Liverpool in the County of Lancashire, England a member of the firm of Messrs. Garrett Tait & Co. the Solicitors for Annie Ellen Bramley-Moore Widow the Administratrix with the will annexed of the Estate of the deceased their husband and assigns, addresses and descriptions full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or by default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Kekewich at his Chambers the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 2nd day of July 1901 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon being the date appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 9th day of January 1901

FRANK DUNNICK & CO.,
1 John Street, Bedford Row,
London, W. C. England
Agents for
GARRETT TAIT & CO.,
of Liverpool
Solicitors for the administratrix

TO LET

A splendidly situated house in Santa Theresa (Lagoinha) furnished or unfurnished. Apply Rua do Hospício 32, 1st floor.

WANTED.

English boy wanted for office. Apply by letter in English and Portuguese to Machine Cottons Limited (Vendedora das Luhas Clark & Co. and J. & P. Coats Ltd.), c/o this paper.

FURNISHED HOUSE—S. PAULO

Furnished house to let with Reception & Dining Rooms, Three Bed & Servants Room, Bathroom, Kitchen, Hot & Cold water, incandescent gas, garden & Car. Apply Bahia market.

67, Alameda Humboldt, S. Paulo.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel in No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whom comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSÉ D'ALENGAR No. 1

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 494

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Postum system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a magnificent saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Each invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40,000 per annum for Brazil;

25,000 per six months

\$5.00 or £2.00 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Messrs. Fraser, Smith, White & Scanlan, Attorneys.

111, Broadway, New York
Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, London

or Frost & Co.,

151, Queen Victoria Street

and by Messrs. A. R. Dunlop & Co., 570, PAVILION, Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25,000 each

SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19th 1901.

HAVING strengthened his position abroad, Manager Petersen is now in a position to meet the wishes of the minister of finance by forcing up the rate of exchange. Let us hope that he will exercise sound judgment in doing it. It is a simple matter in some ways, and a desirable one in others, but it should not be forgotten that a rapid rise, or too great a rise, will do an immense amount of mischief. Much as we may wish to see a higher rate of exchange, every step implies loss to commerce, additional burdens to the consuming classes and prejudice to the producing classes. It may sound contradictory, but still it is a fact that heavy losses can not be avoided in improving the financial standing of the country. In the first place all goods bought at a lower rate of exchange will yield a loss, because importers and jobbers must meet the competition of goods introduced at a higher rate of exchange. Taking into consideration the large stocks introduced in December in anticipation of increased duties, this risk promises to yield a very heavy loss. As we saw last year when exchange went above 14 within a very brief period, the consuming classes feel the pinch at once, and are compelled to endure no slight hardship. We do not think the effect of a new rise in exchange will be so severe as it was then, for concessions have already been made in rents and in the prices of many articles. Still, those receiving gold salaries or who are dependent upon gold incomes will find that their difficulties have been increased. As for the producing classes, it has been found that, in the production of an article at a low price, competition is easier under the regime of depreciated paper. We have heard it said that some of our textile industries will be unable to compete with the imported article with exchange at 15. If this is true, then increasing the rate beyond that figure will be a death-blow to some industries and will cause many operatives to be thrown out of employment. And as for coffee, a high rate of exchange spells ruin for scores of planters! Even at 14, they are bitterly complaining that present prices leave them no profit. If this is true, what will they have to say to 12, or 13? It is a difficult problem to solve, and happy will the government be which solves it without bringing irreparable loss upon the country. We recognize the desirability of improving the rate of exchange, and we admit all that can be said in its favor. But we can not fail to see the risks involved in any rapid rise in the rate, and the supreme danger to the country which that implies. Let us therefore make haste slowly, so that the minimum of risk may be encountered, and so that the people may have time to adapt themselves to the changes as they occur.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

In our last issue we called attention to an unexplained difference in the amounts owing by the Banco da Republica to the national treasury at different dates, from which we inferred that the government had withdrawn from the bank the said difference either just before the collapse of the bank, thus precipitating matters, or during the period between that date and the organization of the bank's balance sheet. We are now advised by the new administration of the bank that this hypothesis is not correct. The indebtedness of the bank to the national treasury at the date of suspension of payments, according to the *chirographario* presented at the meeting of creditors, was 42,435,218\$503, the difference between that amount and the balance sheet of 31st August showing the withdrawals of the treasury. On 4th January the bank liquidated its indebtedness to the national treasury: 42,417,825\$250, less 2,500,000\$ in matured treasury bills: 39,917,825\$250, by the issue of *inscrições* to the aggregate of 39,917,800\$500, and the payment of 25\$250 in cash. On the same date the treasury liquidated its indebtedness to the bank, 19,121,907\$727, which had not been particularized in preceding balance sheets, by the payment of 19,121,900\$000 in *inscrições* and 7\$727 in cash. This very nearly covers the unexplained difference to which we called attention and explains how our supposition occurred. As we had no knowledge of this indebtedness of nineteen thousand contos to the bank, we naturally could not make allowance for it. We are glad to know that the difference is so easily accounted for, and we are under every obligation to the bank's new administration for the trouble it has taken in explaining the matter.

The relentless exercise of authority in Madrid by Gen. Weyler, whose savage rule in Cuba will long be remembered, will give the Spanish people some idea of what the Cubans endured. The newspapers are muzzled, the telegraph is under official control, telephonic communications have been suspended, the censor is at work in theatres, dancing at popular cafes is prohibited, and the grouping of as few as 3 or 4 people in the streets is prohibited. And then Gen. Weyler authorizes the latibulario communiers to use the greatest severity at discretion. Of course, under such a regime, the news from Madrid is worthless. Rank injustice is sure to be done, and the people may be driven from a mere tumult into a desperate insurrection. Weyler is not a man to compromise, nor to use gentle means for calming an excited people. And his severity may be just the means required to plunge all Spain into revolution. Oppressive government is bound to work its own overthrow in good time. We do not attach much importance to the republican manifestations of the people, for the assistance of the leaders of that party shows that the outbreak is not its work. But the Carlists may take advantage of it, and the republic may even be declared. At present, the cause of the trouble is a popular rising against the Jesuits all over Spain, and the government will be wise if it restricts the trouble to that cause.

We have on other occasions called attention to the injustice of imposing upon the poor editor and squeezing free advertisements out of him. No one ever heard of an editor becoming rich from such transactions, but we do know of many a successful business man who has added largely to his fortune through such methods. In the years during which we have published this paper, we have given free advertisements enough to pay for many a trip home, and had we the money thus given away to others we might now be enjoying a much-needed rest instead of remaining here in the treadmill. A couple of years ago, when an association of American manufacturers called upon the whole newspaper world to give publicity to them and a commercial museum for their special benefit was created and advertised widely, we concluded to strike. We are willing to help American trade in general, but when any person, or firm, or association of firms, wants advertising, we expect to be paid for it. It is no more than just, and it is a good business principle to follow. We have lately received a very considerable quantity of reading matter and some illustrations in regard to the Buffalo exposition, which we are asked to publish gratis. We must decline to do it. The American manufacturers who are promoting that exposition, and who expect to derive no small benefit from it, can afford to pay for such advertising. But they neither advertise, nor subscribe. And they will know how to excuse us for declining to give them the free use of these columns. The poor have a much greater claim on our charities.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to a letter published in Sunday's *Gazeta de Notícias*, signed by A. Madison Brown, which advocates the lease of cultivated lands on shares, and the sale of lands to small proprietors. We have advocated measures of this character for years, and we believe that it will lead to very beneficial results. It is of course possible for an unwise and burdensome system of taxation to counteract all the benefits which small proprietors might confer upon the country, but the fact still remains that under normal conditions the system would do much to enrich and strengthen the country. Once it becomes possible for a man of small means to acquire land, a better and permanent class of immigrants will come here of their own accord, and this will help to settle the labor question on which so much public money has been squandered.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The electric light service was inaugurated at Limeira, São Paulo, on the 9th inst.

—A Ceará telegram of the 12th says the rains, though not abundant, have continued in the state.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from Bahia states that up to that date the police force and many public employes had not received their pay for January.

—The edifices destined for the approaching exposition at Porto Alegre are approaching completion, and were visited by the governor on the 13th inst. The exposition opens on the 24th inst.

—The conflict in Santa Catharina still continues. The governor insists on the *juiz de direito* of his appointment being recognized, and the latter is dismissing subordinates who refuse to recognize him.

—A telegram from Parahyba of the 13th inst. says it has not rained in the sertão of that state since December and that another *secca* is feared. The people are already moving to the river courses.

—The district attorney at Desterro, Santa Catharina, has indicted the governor of the state for various infractions of the law. The quarrel in that state is becoming very complicated. The governor has responded, alleging the incompetency of the district attorney to institute such legal proceedings.

—In Pará the clerks of commercial establishments have made a manifestation to Deputy Serzedello, as a protest against the projected 10 per cent tax on their wages. As an apostle of non-taxation, in any form, Deputy Serzedello will not be a success. His name figures among the worst tax schemes on the calendar.

—The judicial tangle at Desterro is becoming worse. The governor, learning that the judge whom he had removed, Dr. Guinão, intended to be present at the session of court on the 15th, together with Dr. Navarro, who had been removed to another post, gave orders to the police to deny them admission. This was effectively done, when the president of the court himself withdrew and closed the door.

—Two valiant youths named Augusto and Fernando Machado, looting in front of a saloon in São Paulo on the evening of the 10th inst., had the meanness and courage to first insult then attack a poor girl who was hurrying to a pharmacy for medicine for a sister. They slapped and then knocked the girl down and Fernando heroically struck her on the head with his cane. Brave youths! They were arrested and passed the night in quod, but unfortunately the cat-of-nine-tails is not used in São Paulo.

—Our neighbors across the bay in Niteroy are having trouble with their water supply. The waterworks employes have not been paid for the last six months, and they are now making trouble. As usually happens the innocent taxpayer is the one who suffers. He has paid his water tax, but now he finds himself almost without water. If he lives on a hill, he gets no water at all and must send down into the street for it. It is an outrage, but only one among the many in these times of absolute demoralization in public affairs.

LOCAL NOTES

—Cases of bubonic pest continue to appear at Capetown.

—Criminal is interfering somewhat with this issue, and we are printing an 8-page paper on Monday because of closing our offices on Tuesday.

—Smalwytt says that Brazil has become a country *essencialmente sellada*. To which Smith likewise assents. It now takes a stamp for a man to go fasting.

—The police officials are said to have captured on the 15th a man guilty of counterfeiting and of various assassinations in the state of Minas Geraes.

—There were 922 deaths from bubonic pest in Bombay week before last. We are inclined to believe that the British authorities will have to send to our local sanitary board for help before the scourge is brought under control.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of Sunday says that Minister Bryan will go from Montevideo to Porto Alegre, to be present at the opening of the state exposition on the 24th inst.

—On the 12th a man was found lying in the street, exhausted with hunger. He was sent to the Misericórdia hospital, founded and supported by charity, but was immediately turned into the street again.

—“When we get that great national pantheon,” said Samway, feelingly, “I think that Joaquim Martinho should have the honor of being its first tenant. And I’m half inclined to volunteer to furnish the body!”

—Inasmuch as the officials in Spain are subjecting telegrams to censorship—a proceeding as foolish as it is useless—it would be good policy for our newspapers to stop receiving them. What the officials permit to pass is not worth having and only serves to mislead.

—The chief of police has issued a circular to his subordinates to the effect that the law requires all sea-bathing establishments to have a reserved *sala* for colored persons, a boat and at least three bathing assistants. Failure to provide these will incur a fine of 100\$, and double that in case of a second fine.

—We are now in the midst of that annual pantheionism called carnival. Less money is being expended than usual, for there is not much to spend, but still money is being thrown away. There can be no question that carnival is fast disappearing, for there is less demonstration and expense with every year. And the sooner it goes, the better!

—According to the information furnished by the medical officer of the coasting steamer “Alagôas,” and published in the press, there were in cases of pest on board that ship, not even suspected cases. The whole story was an invention calculated to injure the medical officer. The lively action of the national sanitary authorities now demands rectification.

—A Madrid telegram of the 14th says that the Brazilian minister had been attacked by a mob when passing through the streets in a carriage. On discovering that their victim was a diplomat, two representatives of the mob tendered their apologies, and were arrested by the police in doing so. The Spanish government has since expressed its regret at the occurrence.

—Just to keep the pot-bellies, there has been a little trouble in Belgrade, where a mob of indignant people demand the palace of King Alexander, because he did not attend the funeral of his father, ex-King Milan. The consequence was that the palace guard, assisted by a regiment, fired upon the people, killing 34 and wounding 62. The new century is surely making a bad beginning.

—It is a pleasure to say that the new departure of the *Pauz*—that of giving word-cut illustrations—has been the medium of some very happy conceits. Nothing could have been better than the illustration showing the Onyldor swell, haughty seated at a café table ordering a glass of water, a toothpick and the morning papers. The artist is very happy in bringing out customs and characteristics of this stamp.

—We are indebted to the directors of the Club Internacional, de Niecheroy, for a courteous invitation to the ball held on the 16th inst., which, we regret to say, came just too late for acknowledgment in our last issue. These entertainments have become a great success with the residents of S. Domingos, Icaraí and Santa Rosa, and will, we feel sure, be made a permanent part of the social life of those districts.

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the board of public health the total number of deaths in this city during the second half of January (16 days) was 581—a very low figure for midsummer. Cool weather and much rain are accountable for this. The epidemic of small-pox raging in this city showed an increase during this period, the deaths numbering 36, against 18 in the preceding 13 days. From other contagious diseases the deaths were: pulmonary consumption 107, malaria 39, yellow fever 7, beriberi 7, bacilic pest 6, influenza 5, typhoid fever 5, dysentery 5, diphtheria 2. The births numbered 513, and the marriages 102. The port arrivals are not given.

—In discussing the recent census of this city Dr. Timotheo da Costa says that the 18 urban and suburban districts of the city contain 51,810 houses, 4,580 dwellings in “avenidas” (private alleys), 1,061 “estabagens” (dwelling places for poor people), 552 government edifices, 30 municipal edifices, and 87 churches—in all 60,132 houses and edifices. Of course many of these have no occupants, or at least only caretakers. Many others are tenanted, while others are crowded. The “estabagens” frequently have scores, even hundreds of occupants, but should in reality be treated separately, or as equivalent to 200 many houses. Taking an average of 10 persons per house and counting the whole 60,132, the population would be 601,320. This is a high average for most countries, but it is perhaps not far from correct in this country where the families are large and the customs are more patriarchal than in Anglo-Saxon countries.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that a hardware factory will be established shortly at Rio Grande do Sul.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from Bahia says that the Banco Econômico is insolvent.

—A Washington telegram of the 13th says the wheat crop in the United States last year aggregated 522,229,000 *alqueires* (bushels).

—In Pernambuco complaints still continue in regard to the failure of the government to replace the mutilated currency in circulation.

—On account of business difficulties Ernesto Vieira da Costa, a Porto Alegre merchant, committed suicide by shooting himself on the 14th inst.

—How will 3 per cent a month do? A short time ago we heard of a party who was loaning at that rate, and with more demands for the money than he could supply.

—It seems that at Bahia creditors of banks that have suspended payments are allowed to appoint committees to examine the respective accounts. This should have been done at Rio de Janeiro.

—At S. Paulo 600 operatives of the spinning and weaving factory of Sant’Anna have struck against the decrease in their wages and the increase in the number of hours for a day’s work.

—The Cia. Colonial S. Paulo e Paraná has been condemned by a federal court to pay 199,650,300 taxes on the transmission of property bought at Lengôas, S. Paulo, and the costs of the suit.

—It is telegraphed that the situation of the Banco Mercantil, of Bahia, is very critical. A meeting of shareholders of the Banco Econômico is called for the 25th inst. to consider the situation.

—At the meeting at Pará on the 12th inst. for the purpose of taking action on the obstruction of the rubber trade by the state government of Amazonas it was resolved to solicit the good offices of the president of the republic, in this matter.

—On the 15th the minister of finance is said to have ordered more adhesive stamps of 300 reis from Europe. They should be called homeopathic stamps because of the infinitesimal amount of paper in them.

—A manufacturer is stated to have asserted that within 60 days there will be 10,000 operatives out of employment at Bahia. On the 12th inst. a committee of operatives called on the governor for the purpose of obtaining assistance for the unemployed.

—The state of Minas Geraes has been paying up capital and interest on its public debt, but it is only *pro tempore*. The public employees of that state have not been paid for the last five months, and its government is now proposing to pay them in bonds!

—The tribunal of accounts has declined to comply with the sentence of the supreme court which absolved the ex-treasurer (Guimarães) of the Central railway and ordered the return of his property which had been sequestered in order of default during his administration.

—The rubber crop in the state of Amazonas last year aggregated, 13,203,816 kilos, and the state revenue, which is principally derived from the export duties on rubber, amounted to 21,680,858\$. The export duties collected for the state of Matto Grosso amounted to 116,427\$735.

—The Banco Mercantil at Bahia offers to pay its creditors in notes bearing 5% interest. At the end of five years the bank will commence paying the principal of these notes in instalments of 10% per annum. Until the first instalment is paid no dividend to shareholders will be declared.

—In our opinion the simpler and better way out of the controversy in regard to reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States will be for the latter to impose an import duty of three cents a pound on coffee, and not less than ten cents a pound on rubber. It will simplify matters wonderfully.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. says that the financial and commercial situation at Bahia has grown worse. The banks that suspended payments on the 29th ult. had failed to pay the cheques visal for payment in 15 days. One of them, the Commercial, had made its creditors an offer that was not considered acceptable.

—Some of our Minas Geraes contemporaries are manifesting surprise over the increased output of the Morro Velho gold mine, which they assert now reaches 200 kilograms a month. It should be said that no notice was taken of the large sums expended on the mine during the years when no gold at all was taken out. The company has earned its present prosperity and deserves the richest result that can be obtained.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th announces the suicide of Mr. William Patis, a prominent and highly esteemed merchant of that city. It is said that heavy losses on wool was the cause of this desperate act. A subsequent telegram says his firm, Messrs. William Patis, Roche & Co. had asked for a moratorium, with 13 millions liabilities and to millions assets. It is believed the firm can pay up in time.

—It is stated that the minister of finance has sent to the *procurador geral* of the republic the documents relating to the purchase of the transport “Niecheroy” by Messrs. Flint, Baily & Co. in order that the debt may be collected judicially. We had understood that judicial proceedings had been initiated long ago, and that the first suit had been won by the representatives of that firm.

—The newspaper *Minas Geraes* states that the Ouro Preto Gold Mining Co. has purchased the property of the old Campanhã de Morro Sant’Anna, and that Manager Gifford of the Passagem mine will initiate work on the Sant’Anna mine. It is believed that under Mr. Gifford’s skillful and economical management the Sant’Anna mine will soon yield a satisfactory profit.

—The output of coal from Brazilian mines being insignificant, the transportation and manufacturing industries of this country necessarily depend on foreign coal. Consequently the quantity of this article imported serves to indicate the state of those two industries. Last year the receipts of coal at Rio de Janeiro were 459,395 tons, against 576,123 tons in 1899 and an average of 560,861 tons in the three previous years. The shipments of coal from the United Kingdom to all Brazilian ports were 791,947 tons in 1900, against 958,067 tons in 1899. These figures show that the manufacturing and transportation industries have been very unfavorably affected by the commercial and financial depression from which the country is suffering.

—The editor of the *Rio de Janeiro Review*, compiler of the “Official Nomenclature,” and chief of the commercial statistical bureau, himself a foreigner, thus addresses merchants who object to the consular invoice: “No generalisations such as ‘centon gaudes,’ not comprised in the Nomenclature, will be admitted and, unless merchants conform to the rules and regulations, they will assuredly get their consignees into trouble. It is not the desire of the administration to use penal powers unless driven to it, but having subjected commerce to the vexation, it is intended to make the consular invoices useful and enforce their employment. It is just as easy for merchants to conform to the law with a good grace as with a bad one, and certainly will be far less troublesome in the long run. *‘Pate de corde! Viva a república!’* How do you like your new dictator, gentlemen?”

—Some days ago one of our local contemporaries published an item to the effect that the United States had resolved to licence the production of oleo-margarine which it considered an injury to the butter producers. The editor then concluded that it is passing strange that while some nations are seeking to repress falsifications, others are protecting them? Quite so; but where’s the application? Is oleo-margarine a falsification of anything? If it is falsified of butter, then it is a counterfeit, but the United States does not permit this. Oleo-margarine is a distinct product, and under its own name injures no other industry. It may be used in place of butter, of course; and so may jam, but no one dreams of calling jam counterfeit butter. Such arguments are worthless, and moreover they sound very queer in a country where wines, spirits, liquors, medicinal preparations, etc., are counterfeited with impunity!

—Minister Garcia Mena called a congress of millers lately. It was a capital idea. We applauded the minister for it and we applaud him yet. The minister wanted the best or most direct means of recapturing the Brazilian flour market. They met. Some shippers and others interested in the trade also attended. They fought the whole time. Every man was pulling for himself from the opening to the close of the session. The congress was a hopeless chaos. Nothing came out of it but the demonstration that our flour-house is divided against itself. Why then abuse the Americans for picking up and keeping what we willfully throw away and which we cannot agree to recover? Let us first set our export house in order and let us then go forth to fight for our slice of America. If we properly organize our export trade we shall get our share; and we shall be able to hold it too. —*Southern Cross*

—The tariff discrimination against flour in bags has recently been discussed by the Rio de Janeiro press. The *Pauz* opposes this discrimination, which will, it fears, increase the cost of bread and at the same time give offence to the Argentines, whose flour is shipped to Brazil in bags. Other journals answer that there is no reason why the Argentines should take offence, since their disadvantage will be only temporary, there being nothing to prevent their millers from putting up their flour, like those of the United States, in barrels. At the same time these journals, with what seems to us to be a singular want of logic, express the hope that this discrimination will deter the United States from trying Brazilian coffee. How the Americans are to be permanently benefited unless their competitors are permanently injured is something that we are unable to understand. Be this as it may, however, the *Pauz* does not seem to fear the tax on coffee in the United States and boldly asserts that Brazil can retaliate by increasing its present duties on American flour, lard, kerosene and pine.

—One of the important items in the expense account of every business house nowadays is that of “bribe.” It is impossible to escape them. When the unhappy taxpayer takes the most trouble to meet the exigencies of the tax collector, he runs the most risk. He is first fined for having a dog, and then he is fined for not having a dog. The excuses for *multas* are numberless, but there is no discussing the matter, no opportunity for protest. Many persons are simply taking no notice of them, and are waiting for the hour when the country will be declared bankrupt by the tax-collector.

—Self complacency is becoming a virtue. The editor of the *Braz’n Review*, in discussing the fully of the proposed discrimination in favor of American flour, permits himself to say, in regard to his own little pet job: “Some time, when sufficient experience has been accumulated through the agency of Commercial Statistics, it will be incumbent upon us to revise our whole fiscal policy, and it is to be hoped that government will not be gratuitous millstones on its neck by negotiating this or any reciprocity treaties whatsoever.” Happily, no time will be lost waiting for an accumulation of cheek.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—We learn through private sources that the situation in Santos is exceptionally difficult and critical.

—The customs receipts at Pará amounted last month to 1,577,741\$53, against 948,538\$200 in January, 1900, and 1,623,285\$214 in January, 1899.

—In any considerable rise in exchange, it should be borne in mind that the debtor class, owing and paying in currency, will have their burden increased by having to pay in a more valuable currency.

—*Polices geras* (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ government bonds) were quoted at over 850\$ at the end of 1898. Since then they have fallen 150\$, there having recently been sales at 700\$ and even less. Whatever, then, may be the effect which the present administration may have had in Europe, it certainly has not strengthened the government’s credit in Brazil.

—What is the hope of the redemption fund? Since the 30th of last June the government, according to the balance-sheets of the Banco da Republica, had drawn from this fund 20,000,000\$ belonging to that fund and it has moreover received smaller sums collected on account of the fund at the revenue stations. What has become of the money? It has not been burnt, for the total amount of currency burnt since June 30 is only to 200,000\$. We cannot learn that it is deposited at any bank. What then has become of it? Is it deposited at the treasury or has it been used for meeting ordinary expenses?

—The gold receipts of all the custom-houses except those of Manaus and Corumbá, which have not yet been reported, amounted last month to 2,888,672\$319. Those of the two custom-houses not reported will probably increase the amount to about 3,000,000\$. There is no reason to suppose that the monthly average will exceed this sum and, indeed, if we may judge by results apparent up to the present, it will be considerably less. The total for the year may then be estimated at not over 35,000,000\$, which is 10,450,000\$ less than the budget estimate of 45,450,000\$. And, as the progress of the financial and commercial crisis still continues without any visible prospect of improvement, it is probable that the shortage will be even greater.

—Respecting Brazil itself, the crisis that followed the wild speculation in exchange is not yet at an end, and probably will not be at an end for some time to come. All the same, the prospect is undoubtedly good. The coffee crop is large. The price of coffee is once more recovering. The government is strictly adhering to its policy of economy and of restriction of the paper currency. A telegram published this week states that it has once more begun cancelling paper. Thus the finances are gradually being brought into a better condition. Next summer the arrangement between the government and its foreign creditors comes to an end, and well-informed people hope that the government will be able to resume full payment. Even if it is not able to do so immediately, a little prolongation of the arrangement would not be a serious matter. Everybody knows that the government is labouring earnestly to improve the finances. The wild speculation in exchange was altogether out of its range of influence, and has greatly hindered its operations. Therefore if the arrangement should have to be prolonged for a while more or less modified, it would not be a serious matter. The main thing is that the government is working assiduously to restore order in the finances and that the general condition of the country is decidedly improving. —*The States*, January 19. We wish it were possible for *The States* to go a little more deeply into this matter on the spot. It is a disputed question whether the government has really effected any reduction in expenditure, outside of the effects of the funding loan and obligatory reductions in the rate of interest on certain issues of the public debt, and also whether it is true that the country is decidedly improving. Continued crises seem to disprove that statement. —*Ed. News*.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 19th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	27 d.
do of U. S. coin at \$4.85 65 per \$	54 75 cts
do of £ 100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	1250
do of £ 100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	1250
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	10 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	2450
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	393 78. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.85 per \$	21 25 c.
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) £ 1 m. in Brazilian currency (paper)	4450
Value of £ 1 sterling in Brazilian currency (paper)	245 88

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 11.—Today's market was unimportant, and the transactions reported were few.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 1/4—10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 1/2—10 3/2
Closing 10 1/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 12.—The estimation of the market was firm and rates at improving. Business transacted was regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 13.—The market opened firm, but during the day a small decline in rates was reported. The movement of transactions was regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 14.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 15.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 16.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 17.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 18.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

Feb. 19.—Today's market was unimportant, with fluctuating rates. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 10 3/2
Private bills..... opening 10 3/2
Closing 10 3/2—10 3/2

Official value of the milreis 380 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th February, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—Owing to Carnival interference which has made a partial holiday today and a full holiday tomorrow, and has closed up our reports of information in this section, we shall merely "report progress" to-day, and leave our reports of statistics and totals until next week. We might have deferred publication until Wednesday, but in that case we should have missed the mails.

The detailed movements of the market for the week, as far as we have been able to obtain them, were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. Y.	Reported	Santos, Good
per arroba	sales	per 100 lbs
Feb. 11.....	9,600	6,000 bags
12.....	9,600	6,000
13.....	9,600	6,000
14.....	9,600	6,000
15.....	9,600	6,000
16.....	9,600	6,000

The shipments since our last report have been 41,875 bags for the United States.
8,121 " " Europe
539 " " Rio de Janeiro, etc.
4,597 " " Coastwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week

United States	bags.
Feb. 10 New York Br. Str. <i>Cyrene</i>	25,767

Europe.

Feb. 9 Genoa Br. Str. <i>Washington</i>	125
10 Trieste Aust. Str. <i>Orion</i>	1,817
11 Oran Fr. Str. <i>Chili</i>	250
15 Antwerp Germ. Str. <i>Walther</i>	1,500
16 Hamburg Germ. Str. <i>Petropolis</i>	2,005
Copenhagen do.....	2,150

Elsewhere.

Feb. 11 Montevideo Fr. Str. <i>Brésil</i>	225
Buenos Aires do.....	100
14 Punta Arenas Br. Str. <i>Iberia</i>	100
Valparaiso do.....	50
Talcahuano do.....	50

Coastwise.

Feb. 9 Southern ports str. <i>Ilaperna</i>	216
12 Northern ports str. <i>Itacombi</i>	712
13 do do str. <i>Amazonas</i>	7,121
14 Southern ports str. <i>Paua Rize</i>	1,500
15 Northern ports str. <i>S. Salvador</i>	1,750

The receipts for the past week were 57,462 bags against 57,462 bags for the previous week and 44,934 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 8.	Feb. 16	Feb. 9
.....	9,600	9,600
7.....	9,600	9,600
6.....	9,600	9,600
5.....	9,600	9,600

Daily receipts and shipments at coffee at

Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Stocks at Santos	Exchange on London	Freight, %	Prima	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	
----------	-----------	------------------	--------------------	------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--



The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAU

By the medium of Electric Automatic Typewriting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.

For information of terms of Subscription apply to

CHARLES EVERS, Representant,
RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 10 DE MARÇO, 53.
CAIXA DE CORREIO, 266.

JOHN JONES, Director,

CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

SANTOS:—PRAÇA MAUA, 29
SAO PAULO:—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2.
BUENOS AIRES:—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 231.
ROSARIO:—CALLE SANTA FE, 960
NEW YORK:—19, BEAVER STREET.
LIVERPOOL:—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS
HAVRE:—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 135.
ANTWERP:—COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 19
AMSTERDAM:—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49C



BERLIN, G.:—HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.
HAMBURG:—ALTERWALL, 75.
MANNHEIM:—F 3, NO. 1.
JANZIG:—GR. KRÄMERGASSE, 4.
PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
BRUNN:—FROHLICHGASSE, 23.
VIENNA, I.:—HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4.
BUDAPEST, V.:—MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
BRAILA:—STRADA GOLESCU, 2.
ZÜRICH:—POSTSTRASSE, 1

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.
Inquire at this office.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Canneds, Wines and Kalmies. Speciality in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,
(Imported direct).

Prize Rifle Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

CHEESES, &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Agnes A. de Souza.

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & Co.

SAO PAULO:—Rua de São Bento 81.

SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY,

School Furniture and Supplies,
American Cook Stoves for coal and wood.
Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,
American and English Novels,
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,
Caticura Soap, Heinz' Pickles,
Libby's Canned Meats,
Park Davis' medicines,
Cameras (Premo), Church Organs,
Dixon's Plumbago for foundries,
Parker's Fountain Pens,
Stanford's Ink, and
American notions.

A. R. DUNLOP & Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A

SÃO PAULO.

LION & Co.

SANTOS 41 SAO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,
Wrought Iron Tubes,
Portland Cement,
Lubricating Oils,
Plows and Agricultural
Implements.
Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A.

Representatives for the States
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO CUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Planos, Marble work Statuary and objects of *luxe* in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company holds itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

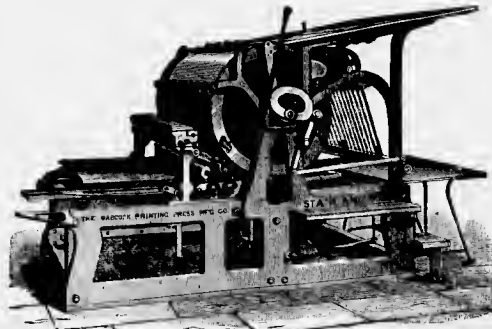
CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street.
NEW YORK

Steamships.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITENBURG.

Capital. . . 80,000,000 Marks.

NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Mar. 1	Coblenz	Bahia, Pernambuco, Antwerp and Bremen.
" 15	Livland	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st cl.	3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen	400 Marks	£ 9-
"-Lisbon	350 "	" 7-

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua de Alameda, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 10	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 2	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agents.
For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLI LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

"Herculius"	2nd March
"Coleridge"	16th "
"Suffon"	2nd April

The steamer

"Wordsworth"
Illuminated with electric light
sails on the 21st February for

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates for above port and

BARBADOS.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março

For passages and further information apply to the Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oreilana	Feb. 26th
Yorkshire	Mar. 13th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro



MAGALHAES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Steamers, established for many years in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suitable for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

SEA SICKNESS

38 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olimpia" by Dr. E. B. The Nectandra Amara with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 28 cases were completely cured, and the remaining 10 became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon, Dr. Henrique Manguon says that "during voyages of men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. E. The Nectandra Amara oils are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and simple means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in the case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of 28000 per box, 143500 for 6 and 283000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL

DRINK

Sanderson's Whisky

NOTHING MORE!!

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for

PARANAGUA,
DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS
and PORTO ALEGRE.

Saturday 23rd inst.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapique Silvano.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
Rua do Hospício, 9.

LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce that, to further safeguard the public against imitations of their world-renowned

Original Worcestershire Sauce,

they are now printing their Signature, in white, diagonally across the upper part of the red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the same will be at once proceeded against

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harming Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappear with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.



HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its evergreen effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

VALVOLINE

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the maker.

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail and The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in investments. No other newspaper, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 24, Rio de Janeiro.